

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. V.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1824.

No. 253.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington	Fayetteville	Newbern	Petersburg
	Dec. 4.	Dec. 9.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 3.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	cts. 125 a 130	cts. 125 a 150	cts. 130 200
Apple,		40	40 45	32 50
Peach,		—	40 45	60 65
Bacon,	lb.	11 12	9 10	6 8
Beeswax,		32 33	31 32	32 35
Butter,		16 20	10 15	18 20
Coffee,		19 21	18 21	18 25
Corn,	bush.	45 50	45 50	35 40
Cotton,	lb.	11 12	12 13	12 13
Candles, mould,		10 12	12 14	15 16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	90 92	65 75	—
Flour,	bbl.	575 650	475 450	500 700
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80 100	90 125	90 100
Country,		40 42	43 45	40 50
Iron,	ton	8500 9000	10080 11200	8500 9500
Lard,	lb.	10	7 8	9 10
Lime,	cask	140 200	250 300	200
Molasses,	gall.	28 30	28 30	30 35
Powder, Amer.	keg	—	500 800	600 650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90 100	80 100	90 100
West India,		65 70	70 80	75 85
New England,		37 40	42 45	40 42
Rice,	cwt.	300	350 400	350 375
Shot,		—	1100 1200	950 1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	60	90 100	65 75
Turk's Island,		63 65	90	60
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850 1000	900 1150	900 1100
Loaf,	lb.	—	17 19	18 20
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,		—	150 175	150 160
Hyslop,		—	120 120	—
Young Hyslop,		—	—	110 120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 450	350 400	300 400
Tallow,	lb.	8 10	6 7	12 13
Wheat,	bush.	—	80 85	—
Whiskey,	gall.	33	32 35	33 35
Wine, Madeira,		—	250 400	250 440
Teneriffe,		—	125 150	160 175
Sherry,		—	200 225	—
Port,		—	200 325	—
Malaga,		—	80	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have this paper discontinued at the expiration of a year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisers will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisers not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favor us with communications.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed and qualified, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, (November term, 1824,) administrator of the estate of William Dillard, deceased, calls on all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

Daniel G. Reneker, *Adm'r.*
Orange County, Nov. 25, 1824. 51-3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 20th day of December next, will be sold, at the late dwelling of William Dillard, deceased, all the estate of said deceased, consisting of thirteen Negroes, and a large stock of all kinds, with three yoke of Oxen, prime Wagon, a good family carriage, and a large quantity of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, &c. farming utensils, and other good property too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. No property is to be changed until the terms of sale are completed with. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

Daniel G. Reneker, *Adm'r.*

N. B. I shall sell, without reserve, the noted Horse BAINBRIDGE, on the latter part of the first day, on a credit of one and two years. D. G. R.

Nov. 25, 1824. 51-1d

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the late dwelling house of Samuel Craig, deceased, on the 16th day of December next, two likely Negro Men, Horses and Hogs, one Still, one Wagon and Gear, one Clock, and Blacksmith Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, bond with approved security required.

James Craig, *Adm'r.*
Alex. Craig, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to bring them forward, properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of recovery. All those indebted will call and settle their accounts. J. CRAIG, *Adm'r.*
A. CRAIG, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 25. 51-3w

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 13th inst. a negro man named JOHN; he is 30 years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet eight or ten inches high; he has a cancer on his heel, and I suspect will try to pass for a freeman. He will probably aim to go to Washington county, Virginia, to one Jacob Miller, living sixteen miles from Abingdon. Any information of the said negro John will be thankfully received, and if apprehended so that I get him, shall be handsomely rewarded.

John S. Glenn.

Oxford, Nov. 12. 61-3w

Alexander Harrison & Co.
on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig
Harness, Wagon Gear,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, to cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. 1f

Board of Agriculture.

Raleigh, Dec. 7.

The board of agriculture met again on Friday evening, when two additional delegates attended from county societies.—The remainder of the very interesting report of professor Olmsted, on his late geological tour, was read and ordered to be published, with such other original papers as may be selected by the committee appointed for that purpose.

The board stands adjourned subject to the call of the president.

In the valuable agricultural paper of professor Mitchell, which was read to the board of agriculture a few evenings ago, he makes the following appropriate remarks, when speaking of the hitherto destructive practice of our planters in clearing and wearing out their land:

"But in process of time, as this system goes on, the planter will look down from the barren ridge he is tilling, upon the grounds from which his fathers reaped their rich harvests, but which are now desolate and abandoned, and inquire whether he cannot restore to them their ancient fertility at a less expense than he can cultivate those lands of an inferior quality with which he is now engrossed? Till he is driven by necessity to make this inquiry, we can hardly hope that agriculture will be studied as a science. The planter will not give us a patient hearing when we talk to him about manures, and we may consider ourselves very successful if we secure the general adoption of some good system of rotation of crops through the country. And I may repeat it, he would not act wisely if he were to give up that practical wisdom which experience has taught him for the suggestions of theory. But the time has either come, or is not far distant, when our old fields must be again brought under cultivation. The clearing system, by which the planter divested a tract of country of its wood, and continued to cultivate it till it was exhausted, and then resorted to a new one, was good so long as he had the whole country lying a wilderness before him. The danger is, that from that attachment to old customs, which is one of the characteristics of our nature, we shall persevere in it too long, and that when the time for changing it arrives, we shall want the knowledge necessary for the successful adoption of a new one. It is precisely under such circumstances that an agricultural society is needed—it steps in to collect information on the subject of tillage, and disseminate it through the community—to open a reservoir into which the science and skill of every citizen shall be poured, and again drawn out by those who need them—and furthermore to encourage those experiments in agriculture from which alone we are to learn to cultivate our fields in the best possible manner, and most effectually provide the means of the wealth and prosperity of the nation. I say from which alone, because I am apt to believe that most of what is found in books that have already been written on the subject of tillage will be nearly useless to a citizen of North-Carolina. To this remark, however, exceptions are to be made in favor of the Aerator of Col. John Taylor, a volume of essays published by one of our own citizens, which perhaps contain as much valuable information on agricultural subjects for a man cultivating a farm on this side of the Atlantic, as he would be able to collect from all the books that have been written on the other. But even the method of culture recommended in the Aerator cannot be applied without many restrictions and limitations to a plantation lying within the limits of the state of North-Carolina. And by no part of a book written on agriculture composed in the island of Great Britain are we in so great danger of being led astray as by that which treats of manures. We may safely say, that what would be sound wisdom on this subject when addressed to an English farmer, would be worse than useless to a N. Carolina planter."

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

On motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the comptroller of this state be required to obtain from the clerks of the court of pleas and quarter sessions and wardens of the poor in each county in this state, or from any authentic source, a statement exhibiting the amount of tax and sums of money levied and disbursed in their respective counties annually, for the support of the poor, during the last five years, and report to the next general assembly.

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Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported unfavorably to the petition of the cavalry company of Rutherford, praying to be furnished with arms—Concurrent in.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill to authorise Charles Phelps, late sheriff of Washington county, to collect the arrears of taxes for 1822—a bill to prevent any person who may emigrate from any part of the West India or Bahama Islands, or the French, Dutch or Spanish settlements on the southern coast of America, from bringing slaves into this state, and also imposing certain restrictions on free persons of color, as amply and effectually operate upon this subject as any which can be enacted, and moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Forney from the committee on internal improvements, reported favorably to the petition of Joshua Allison, by a bill.

On motion of Mr. Bryan,

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of 1820, relative to the marriage of infant females, as to permit the marriage, by consent in writing of the mother, if a *feme sole*—or by the like consent of the guardian.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to establish Harmony Grove academy, in Edgecombe county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof.

Mr. Hill presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1823, for the relief of female debtors, and

Mr. Montgomery, a bill concerning the election of constables in Orange county—which were severally read the first time.

The bill authorising the supreme court to regulate the practice of taking depositions, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. McLeod, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to amend an act, passed at the last session of the assembly, to amend the laws making provision for widows, was read the second time. Mr. McLeod offered an amendment to the bill; Mr. Barringer moved that it be committed to a select committee, which motion prevailed, and Messrs. Barringer, Bryan, McLeod, Hogan and Hargrave were named as the committee.

Mr. Pool presented the petition of John Readon, of Pasquotank; which was referred to the committee on divorce and alimony.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill, authorising the commissioners of the town of Plymouth to make conveyances of lots in said town in certain cases, which was read the first time.

The bill authorising Charles Phelps to collect arrears of taxes, &c. was read the second time and rejected.

The bill to amend an act for establishing a college in the western part of North-Carolina—the bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving the great state road lying between Jefferson in Ashe county and the Tennessee line—the bill for the relief of the trustees of the Oxford academy; and the bill to prevent actions from abating in certain cases, were read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Hill, from

in Bumcombe county, and a bill to amend an act concerning divorce and alimony passed in 1814—Read the first time.

President's Message.

Washington, Dec. 7.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the president of the United States transmitted to both houses of congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry, proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming, thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the national and state governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to the dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and due progress is made in the augmentation of the navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgment.

In advertizing to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, in a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th June, 1822, between the United States and France, that the said convention should continue in force for two years from the first of October of that year, and for an indefinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event it should cease to operate at the end of six months from such declaration; and no such intention having been announced, the convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and particularly our claims to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of

France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last session of congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years from the 20th October, 1818, the date of the latter. The trade of the British colonies in the West Indies has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts; whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed.

An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal and its importance to the colonies, will ere long accede to it.

The commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their decision, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government on the principle, that as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been rendered comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives, founded on an act of congress, to propose to the British government an expedient which should be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects in those of other powers, with whom, it was hoped that the odium which would thereby be attached to it would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A convention to this effect was concluded and signed in London, on the day of —, by plenipotentiaries

duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, have been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the house of representatives, at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject. I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are with that intent submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the duchy of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They were developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of sixth February, 1778, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their

revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3d March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the North West Coast of this continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the — day of — last, by the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and plenipotentiaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted on the part of the emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to congress.

A charge d'affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the prince in whom the regency had been vested by the king at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of a friendly character. We have ministers plenipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those states are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the republic of Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney our minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the government of that republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our consular agent residing there; the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties that we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard that was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove these causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controversial principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The

policy will, it is presumed, be pursued in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollect that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed 18,500,000 dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the treasury at the end of the last year amounting to 9,463,922 dollars and 81 cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest of the public debt, and upwards of 11,500,000 dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than 3,000,000 dollars in the treasury on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, that could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the 26th May authorized a loan of five million dollars at four and a half per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of 75,000 dollars.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of five million of dollars was authorized in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent: the limit of interest that was fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the sinking fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first of January next, may be estimated at eighty-six millions of dollars, inclusive of 2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of the 26th of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven millions of dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the bank of the U. States, and which, as the stock of the bank still held by the government will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then the whole amount of the public debt at seventy-nine million of dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, well founded hope may be entertained that should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollect that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the union; to the augmentation of the navy; to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period or most or all. On the first day of January, 1817, the public debt amounted to 123,491,965 dollars and 16 cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, 37,446,961 dollars and 78 cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemed

on the first of January, 1835, and

while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens to witness the flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollect that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The military establishment in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The military academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the military establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner.

A charge d'affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed, by the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which is placed the prince in whom the regency had been vested by the king at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that, by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of five million of dollars was authorized in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negotiated at par with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent: the limit of interest that was fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

The provisions in the several acts of congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'ile, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the corps of engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the president to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals as he might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted consisting of two distinguished officers of the corps of engineers, and a distinguished civil engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potowmack and the Ohio rivers, between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehanna; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbour and Narragansett Bay. Such portion of the corps of topographical engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potowmack and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next season. It is gratifying to add from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of route from this city through the southern states to New Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of the corps of engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our union, and of the relation of each part to the others and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of engineers, the

military and topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of congress, and in aid of the states in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science the work will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as in war, from their talents and services which they can afford. In this mode, also, the military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the corps themselves this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relation with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it; but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi and the lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creeks and Choctaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of congress authorising surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the department of war, I refer you to the report of the secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the secretary of the navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and in consequence the North Carolina, a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the gulf of Mexico and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppression of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed.

From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing if any sur-

vive, their lurking places would be exposed and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and it is believed that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was during the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated here, which it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased, and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force for maintaining it there at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force in each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the post office department has received considerable augmentation in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail within the year has been much increased. A report of the postmaster general, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this department.

In conformity with a resolution of congress of the last session, an invitation was given to general La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of the public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me, that he had long intended, and would certainly visit our union in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived at New York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our revolutionary struggle so eminently entitle him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favour throughout every portion of our union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighbouring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited, in a peculiar manner, the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervaded the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect profoundly every individual and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our union are lost, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses and sacrifices,

a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the new governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars, the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring powers is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result that they may produce an accord among them, to place Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely acknowledged their independence before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated as we are from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into whichever scale it may turn its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But in regard to our neighbors our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of our union, and increased number of states, have produced effects in certain branches of our system which merit the attention of congress. Some of our arrangements, and particularly the judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the supreme court, which assigns to the judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the union. The duties of the supreme court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States individually, between the states and the United States, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the judges of the supreme court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such

an one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the aborigines within our limits, and especial those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, that if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction, in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not insconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the U. States have on the Pacific Ocean, and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, or at some other point in that quarter submitted to the consideration of congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that, by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky mountain, would be essentially promoted. To carry this object into effect, the appropriation of an adequate sum to authorize the employment of a frigate, with an officer of the corps of engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast contiguous thereto, to enable the executive to make such establishment at the most suitable point, is recommended to congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The communication between the public buildings, and in various other parts, and the grounds around these buildings, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect—Great exertions have been made, and expenses incurred by the citizens, in improvements of various kinds; but those which are suggested belong exclusively to the government, or are of a nature to require expenditures beyond their resources. The public lots which are still for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest, that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object, which, as a people, we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us, that our progress under the most correct and provident policy, will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea, to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others, and have a right to go, we must either protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other powers, and particularly to our southern neighbors. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause when practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce, by augmenting our navy to a certain extent; which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete, as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction. The intercourse, also, between every part of our union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our constitution. With respect to internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, state and national, with well defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance, that the movement between them be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, that a calm appeal be made to the people; and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. Both governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them, are attentive to the conduct of their representatives and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage reciprocated, by all.

I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 7, 1824.

ELLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 15.

The second session of the eighteenth congress commenced at Washington on Monday the 6th instant; and a quorum of both houses being present, they immediately proceeded to business.

To make room for the president's message, always an interesting and important document, but particularly now as being the last from our present chief magistrate, we have found it necessary to lay over for our next, many articles intended for this week's paper.

Gen. La Fayette's visit to the South postponed.

A letter from Washington informs us, that General La Fayette's contemplated visit to the south will be postponed until after the close of the present session of congress. Possessing a desire to remain at Washington during the session, to witness the practical operations of our government, this determination was made on the assurances of the southern members of congress that the delay, under all the circumstances, would not be received unkindly by the people.

WOOD.

Subscribers to the Recorder, who have engaged to pay in Wood, are respectfully reminded that the season is at hand in which it should be supplied.

Our Subscribers generally are also reminded, that it has become necessary for us to provide 'ways and means,' and we would hope, that while they are enjoying the bounties of Providence, they will not forget

The Printer.

CONCERT.

ON THE GRAND PEDAL HARP.

Mr. PUCCI respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this place and its vicinity, that on

this Evening, the 15th inst.

will take place at the Union Hotel.

A CONCERT.

Accompanied with Vocal and Instrumental Music. The pieces selected are from the most admired authors. Mr. PUCCI has had the honor to perform in the principal cities of the U. States; he feels confident, therefore, he will give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company.

PART I.

Celebrated Air, 'The Nightingale'; Song—'Hope told, a flattering tale'; Quick Step, with variations;

Bonaparte's GRAND MARCH, and the celebrated Scotch Air, 'Raising the Lark.'

PART II.

Celebrated French La Pipe de Tabac, with variations;

The much admired Tyrolean Waltz, with variations;

Variations on the Harp;

Allegro with variations;

Song—'Love, my Mary, dwells with thee'; To conclude with National Airs.

Doors to open at 6 o'clock—Tickets at 50 Cents each: Children half price.

Mr. PUCCI will tune and repair Piano Fortes, on reasonable terms, on immediate application.

Dec. 15.

53-p

Negroes to hire.

Will be hired out for one year, at George A. Mebane's store, on Thursday the 20th of this month, a number of valuable negroes, belonging to the heirs of Hugh Adams, Moses Lynch, Abraham Crag, and David Runey, deceased; also a number of Robert Mebane's negroes.

James Mebane.

Dec. 10.

53-3*

FAYETTEVILLE MEMORIAL.

Agreeable to previous notice, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville, was held at the Town House, on Friday, November 26, 1824, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a memorial to the general assembly, now in session at Raleigh, on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river.

On motion, John A. Cameron, esquire, magistrate of police, was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Beverly Rose, secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, on motion of L. D. Henry, esquire, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a memorial, addressed to our present general assembly, in behalf of the citizens of this town, upon the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Cape Fear river, to enforce the necessity of persevering in the measures already begun for opening the same, to lay before them the evidence of the progress made within the last six months in the works below and above Wilmington, of the extraordinary success that has resulted from them, and of the certainty of the final success of those measures in rendering the navigation complete at all seasons of the year.

2. Resolved, That the magistrate of police be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to our fellow citizens at Wilmington, and to request their co-operation with us in the premises.

3. Resolved, That the members of the legislature from this town and county, be requested to exert their utmost endeavours to prevent the abolition of the board of internal improvements and the dismission of the state engineer.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to draft the memorial, viz. Messrs. John A. Cameron, George MacNeill, John Huske, Benjamin Robinson and L. D. Henry.—The meeting adjourned.

J. A. CAMERON, Chairman.

B. ROSE, Secretary.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

The memorial of the citizens of the town of Fayetteville, in town meeting duly convened, respectfully represents—That your memorialists in common with their fellow citizens are much interested in whatever concerns the prosperity, the commerce, and agriculture of this state, and have received every proof of legislative aid to these objects with uniform satisfaction. No acts of the legislature, as your memorialists humbly conceive, have done more credit to them, reflected more honour on the state, or done more to advance its prosperity, than the several acts relating to internal improvements.

North Carolina, from her size, population, situation, climate, soil and productions, is worthy to be ranked high in the list of her sister states. She has within herself the means of becoming the first amongst the foremost, and could her capacities be duly improved, and all her resources brought into action, the name of a North-Carolinian would be a high title.

Her more enlightened statesmen have long seen her great capacities, and by numerous acts of incorporation, her citizens were aroused to attempt an improvement of them; but these disjointed efforts, when there is no experience to guide, and no skill to direct, soon eventuated in loss and disappointment.

The general assembly perceiving this, wisely created a board of internal improvements, and a fund, the judicious application of which, it was believed, would soon be beneficially felt throughout the state.

It is with deep regret your memorialists perceive, resolutions before your honorable body for abolishing this board, and while they repose with confidence on your judgments, they respectfully desire to come before you, with the statement of a few facts and arguments, to show that the continuation of the board of internal improvements by your honorable body, is a measure called for by the interest of every citizen of North Carolina, that much positive good has resulted from their labors, that to abolish the board, and discharge the civil engineer, would eventuate in much positive evil, and be, in the humble opinion of your memorialists, not only a subject of deep and lasting regret, but a violation of the faith of the state.

It is obvious to every reflecting mind, that there is a disposition for emigration existing in every part of the state. Daily and almost hourly, we see, and we hear, of our citizens removing either to the south, or the west; carrying with them their slaves, their money, and other personal property; forcing, or leaving their lands in an already glutted market. What are the consequences of these frequent emigrations? Our state is deprived of many a valuable and useful citizen; our physical strength is weakened, and our wealth as a community is diminished. Those emigrants carry with them their property, either in slaves or in money; if in the former, then so much is taken from the labour, and from the productions of the state; if in the latter, then so much from the circulating medium of the state, which by a few revolutions comes back upon our banks for specie from some of the great northern cities; and in these drains upon the banks for specie, growing out of emigration, not only do individual stockholders sustain losses—but the state, the greatest of all stockholders in all the banks, is a material sufferer.

What, your memorialists would respectfully inquire, are the causes of these frequent emigrations? Our state possess-

es as salubrious a climate, has as fertile and diversified a soil, and is as rich in productions as any other: our rivers, the Roanoke, the Neuse, the Cape Fear, and the Yadkin, will not suffer in comparison with the rivers of other states. Our laws are mild and equitable, and the state of society is good—why then the emigrations? Commerce is shackled; its operations are uncertain, and the productions of our farmers cannot be sold for their value—and why? Because our roads are bad, because commerce is not carried within every man's reach, as it ought to be, because our sea ports are not improved, and because therefore every pound of cotton and tobacco, every barrel of tar and flour, or any thing else that is raised in this state, pays heavy duty by way of freight coastwise. Would your honorable body believe that the planters who sell their cotton at Fayetteville or Wilmington pay annually to the owners of small craft such as plying to and from Wilmington to New York, the enormous sum of \$10,000? Yet the fact is so. And why? Because, by reason of the depth of water, large vessels cannot so easily ply to and from Wilmington. From Petersburg, or Charleston to New York, the freight of a bale of cotton is \$1 to \$1 50, from Wilmington to the same port, it is from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per bag, which upon 15,000 bags gives a loss of more than \$10,000, and shows that upon this article, in this single operation, the planters receive for their cotton this sum less than they would receive, if the port of Wilmington was so improved as to admit of large vessels trading to it. And if such be the loss on cotton on the freight coastwise, what may be said of the losses on all the other productions of the state, shipped from her various ports, in all their various operations?

Why is it, that our planters and farmers, cannot obtain as uniformly high prices for their produce in the towns in this state, as they obtain in Petersburg and Charleston? And why is it that they have to give more for the articles they buy? Obviously because the North Carolina merchant cannot afford to give as much, or to sell as cheap. And why cannot he afford to give as much, and sell as cheap, as the merchant of Petersburg, or Charleston? We know the operations of trade on this river, better than we do of any other river in the state,—therefore we make our deductions from its operations on this river; though we apprehend the same reasons will justly apply to all.

Our river is large, and might be made capable of affording good navigation all the year round, to this place for steam boats, and to Haywood for other boats; but from obstructions, heretofore and now existing, (but which are susceptible of removal) the navigation is imperfect, uncertain, and partial: the harbour of Wilmington is safe, and capacious, but the entrance to it is obstructed by sand bars and flats, which however may be removed. In consequence then of these obstructions in the river, and the difficulty of approach to the harbour, all our mercantile operations are attended with uncertainty, with delay, with increased risk, and all those countless vexations and losses which are attendant upon imperfect navigation. While the price of freight from New York to Wilmington, is fifteen cents upon the cubic foot, it is fifteen cents from Wilmington to Fayetteville. Will your honorable body for a moment calculate what are the losses sustained in shipping goods from Wilmington, and in receiving them at Fayetteville, and you will be at no loss in determining why the price of produce is lower, and the price of goods higher than in Petersburg and Charleston.

Remove the cause of these differences, and what will be the result? Suppose we had fourteen feet water, to Wilmington, so as to allow of a direct trade to Europe, and four feet water in the river, so as to allow good navigation all the year. The merchants of Wilmington and Fayetteville, could, and would give as much for produce as any merchants in any city in the country—and could, and would sell their goods as cheap.

In this town, and the town of Wilmington alone, your memorialists entertain no doubt, but that the savings to the growers of wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice, would annually exceed \$100,000, and if these savings could be effected in this section alone, what would they be in the whole state? two or three times the amount, as your memorialists verily believe. How can these results be made to appear? Simply by a perseverance in the judicious measures heretofore adopted. Already have the works begun below Wilmington, proved, that in the course of a short time, they will answer all the intended good—if they are allowed to progress, soon shall we see vessels of a large burthen lying at the wharves of that place, carrying the rich productions of our state to an European market, without the risk, uncertainty and expense of a coastwise voyage. If the works above Wilmington are allowed to progress, we shall soon have four feet water all the year to this place; already has the navigation been made good for sixty miles above Wilmington, with the expenditure of only a fifth of the appropriation made by the last assembly—and in a year or two at most, with less than the sum now

appropriated, we shall have, it is confidently expected, a good and safe navigation—our operations will be certain, our risks will be diminished, and the prices of freight will be lessened from one fourth to one half.

To effect these valuable purposes, the interest of the state at large requires,—that the operations should be conducted by a man of skill and judgment, under the control of a board of gentlemen possessing talents and respectability. With such management, and under such auspices, we may look for beneficial results—without them, we cannot. In one single summer, the present engineer has effected more good on the river Cape Fear, than had been effected during the whole operations of the navigation company; and while he has expended less than \$5,000; they, for want of skill, and judgment in their workmen, expended more than \$100,000. When you take into calculation the monied interest the state has in this company, you will see plainly, what an immense saving this has been to the state. Your memorialists would beg leave to mention a fact, which speaks volumes. Mr. Abernathy and others; the first managers for the navigation company, expended \$20,000 upon a portion of the river below Fayetteville, without effecting any material improvement—that portion, or the greater part of it, is embraced within the sixty miles made comparatively safe and good by Mr. Fulton, during the last summer, at an expense of less than \$5,000.

Your memorialists confidently believe, that could your honorable body see the vast improvements which have been accomplished upon this river and at Wilmington, by the present engineer, under the direction of the able board of internal improvements, you could not hesitate to award them the meed of your approbation, and to continue their valuable labours.

If this work is now suspended, if the rising spirit of our state is now suppressed, if its growing strength is now to be palsied, when and where are we to look for renovation? Gloom and apathy will pervade all classes of men, the hopes of the farmer and merchant will be withered and blasted, the heart of the patriot will sink and turn with pain from the prospect; while the more prudent or the more selfish, will in more favourable states seek for that melioration of their condition, which they are denied in the place of their nativity.

There is one consideration, which your memorialists would respectfully submit to your honorable body; in which they are not all individually interested, but in which they are concerned as citizens of the state, and in which they think the faith of the state is implicated.—By an act of 1823, the board of internal improvements were authorised to subscribe \$5,000 to the Cape-Fear navigation company upon certain conditions. This money has been subscribed, and amongst the conditions, we understand, the original stockholders were required to reduce their stock from \$100 to \$50 per share, and the president and directors were required to give the board the unlimited control of their funds, with power to direct all the operations of the company. These conditions were embraced, and agreed to by the stockholders upon the faith, and with the fullest confidence that the state would fulfil its engagements, that it would continue the board and engineer, that in those services would the stockholders be remunerated for the diminished value of their stock.

If the board of internal improvements is now abolished, and the engineer discharged, in what a situation do you place the company? Will the state have acted with good faith? Will the state be willing to sacrifice so much of its own interests on this company? These are questions which we willingly leave to your wisdom and patriotism.

Your memorialists would respectfully refer your honourable body to the certificates of Mr. Wm. L. M'Neill, and Messrs. Holmes, and Mears, herewith sent; by which you will perceive some of the benefits, already accruing from the works above and below Wilmington.

Your memorialists in this presenting themselves before you, would seek for an apology in the magnitude of the subject; they feel that it is important to them, and to the state at large, and they respectfully, but confidently hope, that before your honorable body will adopt any measures, which will ruin the well grounded hopes of many of the citizens of the state, you will be well convinced of their wisdom and utility.

On the contrary, they entertain the hope, that in the continuation of the board of internal improvements, and in liberal appropriations for public works, you will discern the true interest and honour of your state, and thus obtain the applause and approbation of the good and reflecting part of the community.

JNO. A. CAMERON,
GEORGE M'NEILL,
JNO. HUSKE,
BENJ. ROBINSON,
L. D. HENRY,
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1824.

Would a man of rank estimate his real dignity, let him conceive himself in a state in which all rank is abolished.

Population.—A woman named Tri-

bondeau (instead of Quatre-bondeau) of Vira (Sarthe) whose existence we are sure Mr. Malthus would consider an outrage upon humanity, was delivered of four children at a birth in 1823; and, it seems, not being properly punished for this offence, she repeated it in August last, by bringing three girls and a boy into this breathing world.

London Examiner.

A miller left his mill on the day that La Fayette visited Salem, Mass. and wrote over his door the following:

"No grinding to-day except for La Fayette—who in our national struggle, ground our enemies to powder."

When you have any thing to do, let your head and hands always go together.

Watches and Jewellery.

THE subscriber has received from Philadelphia a supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, and plain Silver Watches, with and without seconds, some capped and jewelled, with shut-over cases. They are part of a very recent importation, and will be warranted to be of the best quality. Those who may want are invited to call and examine the assortment, as they are offered cheap.

He has also a neat assortment of Jewellery and Silver Ware, which is also offered very low.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

Hillsborough, Dec. 7. 52-3w

A good assortment of all the above mentioned articles, are also kept, and offered for sale at Oxford, by

W. M. & JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48-6w

Fayetteville.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO have received their fall importation of **DRY GOODS**, direct from England and New York. Their assortment includes almost every article needed in a country store.

They invite all responsible dealers to come and buy, on as liberal terms of credit as are given by any importer in the United States.

Other houses in this town, have imported so largely this season, that the amount of goods here, at present, far exceeds that of any former time in our experience.

The stock of **GROCERIES**, is equally extensive. Country dealers, therefore, have many more advantages now, heretofore, in this market.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48-3m

Hardware & Cutlery.

DAVID B. CRANE & CO have just received their fall importation of **Hardware** and **Cutlery**, direct from England. Their present assortment consists of almost every article usually kept in a country store, and is much larger than usual; which they offer at **WHOLESALE**, to responsible country dealers, on a liberal credit.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25. 48-2m

H. G. Nelson,

HAS received by the latest arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, one hundred packages **BOOTS** and **SHOES**, well selected for this market.

ALSO,

100 Doz. **Pocket Books** and **Wallets**,
20 Do. **Goat Skins**,
15 Do. **Coloured Morocco Skins**,
12 Do. **Lining Skins**,
50 Reams **Writing Paper**,
10 Cases **Wool Hats**,
20 Doz. **Morocco Hats**,
40 Boxes **Fresh Muscatel Raisins**, &c. &c.

All of which are offered at wholesale, at a small advance from cost. Merchants from the country, are respectfully invited to call and examine the above goods and prices.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48-6w

166 PACKAGES

European, India and Domestic Dry Goods.

well selected for this market and adapted to the season, are now opened and offered at wholesale and retail, at a small advance from cost.

ALSO,

15 Cases **Straw Bonnets**,
100 Nests **Hand Boxes**,
5 Trunks **Shell, Ivory, Brass and Imitation Combs**.

Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool Hats, &c.

Country merchants, are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

E. E. Lewis.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28. 48-6w

J. F. & John Lippitt,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Offer for sale for cash or produce,

15 Hds. **Sugar**,
35 Hds. **Pepper**,
10 Do. **Loaf do.**

65 Bags **Coffee**,
20 Hds. **Molasses**,

25 Bbls. **N. E. Rum**,

10 Do. **Northern Gin**,

5 Do. **Malaga Wine**,

200 Kegs **Cut Nails** and **Bads**, assorted, 4d to 40d.

30 Tons **Swedes Iron**, assorted, 1000 lbs. **German Steel**,

1350 Do. **Blistered do.**

230 Do. **Cast do.**

1500 Do. **Hoop Iron**, 2000 Do. **Sheet Iron**,

2500 Share **Moulds**,

1500 Bushels **Liverpool Salt**,

700 Do. **Sound do.**

40 Boxes No. 10, **Cotton Cards**,

10 Do. **No. 6 Wool do.**

50 Do. **8 by 10**, **Window Glass**,

100 Reams **Wrapping Paper**,

25 Do. **Writing do.**

50 Kegs **Dup**